

syphilitic origin. But the peculiar latency of this aortitis is accounted for by the lesions of the cardiac plexus and the posterior columns of the cervical enlargement. The cardiac crises probably depend upon lesions of the coronary arteries. The pneumogastric nerves are altered in about one-quarter of the cases of tabes. These lesions are manifested by laryngeal disturbances, tachycardia, and in certain cases by a marked slowing of the respiration. W. T. L.

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THE AMERICAN YEAR-BOOK OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY FOR 1904. A Yearly Digest of Scientific Progress and Authoritative Opinion in all Branches of Medicine and Surgery, drawn from Journals, Monographs, and Text-books of the Leading American and Foreign Authors and Investigators. Edited by GEORGE M. GOULD, A.M., M.D. In two volumes. Vol. I., including General Medicine. Vol. II., General Surgery. Philadelphia, New York, and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1904.

THE *American Year-book* hardly needs an elaborate introduction to the profession. Throughout the years in which it has been published it has maintained the very highest position as a standard encyclopedia of medical and surgical progress. Dr. Gould has associated with him a staff of men of the greatest ability, and their work is marked by a conscientious thoroughness which is often lacking in writings made up from abstracts in current literature. The book is in two volumes, and constitutes a standard work of reference which should be in the library of every medical man who wishes to keep up to date in his profession. F. R. P.

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THE LYMPHATICS. General Anatomy of the Lymphatics. By DELAMERE. Special Study of the Lymphatics in Different Parts of the Body. By POIRIER and CUNEO. Authorized English edition. Translated by CECIL H. LEAF. With 117 illustrations and diagrams. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co., 1904.

A good treatise upon the lymphatics is greatly to be desired, for an accurate study of the subject is, among other things, of practical value. The present volume is essentially good. It is divided into two parts. The first part takes up the subject of the lymph, the leukocytes, the development of the lymph vessels and lymph glands, and the histology of the adult structures. A short historical résumé precedes each discussion, and an extensive bibliography

is appended to each chapter. The conclusions regarding the origin and structure of the lymph vessels agree with the results of the latest researches on this subject, but it is probable that in a future edition the recent work of Sabine will be used to advantage in the chapter dealing with the origin of the lymph glands and lymph heart.

The second part deals with the distribution and arrangement of the lymph vessels and glandular groups. Each glandular group and its accessory lymph vessels is considered separately, while reference is often made to the course of metastases from malignant growths affecting different organs arising in various parts of the body. The numerous plates and drawings form a valuable addition to the text. The author's many researches upon the anatomy of the lymphatic system stamp the book with a certain degree of individuality.

The translation, though generally satisfactory, occasionally lacks clearness, as in the first part of the book, where some of the French is too patently anglicized. The volume is well printed on good paper, and is distinctly to be recommended. W. T. L.

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A MANUAL OF FEVER NURSING. By REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, M.A., M.D., LL.D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1904.

THE work consists of the course of lectures delivered by Dr. Wilcox to the nurses in St. Mark's Hospital.

The question of just how much to include and how much to omit in instruction to nurses on medical subjects is one that is always difficult to decide, and is best gauged by the success of the nurses who have taken the course. The author devotes the first four chapters to a consideration of fever from the physiological point of view; considers also the various types, methods of recording symptoms, diagnosis, methods of taking and registering temperatures, the taking of pulse and respiration, and a study of temperature charts. Chapter III. is devoted to general and special treatment, diet during fever and in convalescence, and is followed by a chapter full of valuable advice in regard to the hygiene of the sick room, the conduct of the nurse, and disinfection in general. In the remaining chapters the author takes up the special description of each disease to be considered, and divides the work into several classifications, namely: Infections of Continued Type; Infections of Continued Type with Local Manifestations; Infections of Intermittent Type; the Exanthemata and Thermic Fever. Here and there in the text are distributed temperature charts illustrating special types of fever.